Mary [de' Medici], Queen consort of Henry IV, King of France

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# A TRVE DISCOVRSE OF THE whole occurrences in the Queenes voyage from her departure from *Florence*, vntil *her arriuall at the Citie of* Marseilles, together with the Triumphs there made at her entrie; whereto is adioyned her receiuing and entrie into *Lyons*.

## HEREVNTO IS ANnexed, the first Sauoyan:

WHEREIN

Is set forth the right of the conqueſt of Sauoy by the French, and the importance of holding it.

All faithfully translated out of French, by *E. A.*

Imprinted at London by Simon *Stafford*, for *Cuthbert Burby*: And are to be sold at *his shop at the Royall Exchange*.

1601.

BRITISH MUSEUM

# A TRVE DISCOVRSE

## of the whole occurrences in the Queenes voyage from her departure from Florence, vntill her arriuall at the Citie of Marseilles, together with the triumphs there made at her entrie: whereto is adioyned her receiuing and entrie into Lions,

All faythfully translated out of French

by E. A.

MY Lord, according to the promise which you enforced of me at my departure from *Paris*, namely, that I should repaire to his ma[illegible], and vpon receit of his command, to hasten with all diligence to *Marseilles*, where I haue spent my time in expectation of the so long desired arriuall of the Queene: I doe now write vnto you these presents, in full discharge of my said promise: wherby you shall vnderstand, that vpon the thirteenth day of October, the Queene departed from the Citie of *Florence*, towards *France*, and arriued at *Liuorne* the seuenteenth day following, where she embarked in the generall Galley of the Lord the great Duke, where she was attended with fiue of the Popes Galleyes, fiue of the Galleyes of *Malta*, and sixe of the sayd Lord Dukes: in all seuenteene Galleyes. Her first harbor was at *Esperie*, where the Embassadours of the state of *Genes* came to salute her, with tender of their Galleyes on the behalfe of the sayde

ſtate, for the which ſhee returned them great thankes. From that harbour ſhee arriued at *Fin*, where through tempeſt and foule weather, ſhee was forced to ſoiourne nine dayes full: but ordinarily lay in her Galley. From *Fin* ſhee tooke harbour at *Sanaare*: the next day at *Antibe*: thence at Saint *Maryer*: then at *Treporte*: next at *Tollon*, where ſhee tooke land, and ſtayed two dayes: and from *Tollon* ſhee arriued at *Marſeilles*, the third of this moneth of Nouember, betweene fiue and ſixe of the clocke at night; and landed vpon a great bridge, purpoſely erected on the Kay ouer-againſt the lodging prepared for her: vpon the which bridge wayted on the left hand the Lord Cardinalles *Ioyeuſe*, *Gondy*, *Guiry*, and *Sourdy*, the Archbiſhops of *Arles* and *Aix*, the Biſhops of *Marſeilles*, *Tolon*, and *Paris*. The Lordes Duke of *Guyſe*, the Conſtable and the Chanceler, aſſiſted with the Councellors of his Maieſties Councell. On the right hand ſtood the Ladie Dutcheſſe of *Nemours* and *Guyſe*, and Madamoyſelle her daughter: the Lady of *Vantadour*, the Lady *Chanceler*, the Marqueſſe of *Guyercheuille*, and other Ladies.

At the entie vnto the ſayde bridge, the foure Conſuls of the ſaid Citie of *Marſeilles*, in long ſcarlet gownes, holding in their handes a Canapie of ruſſet violet, vpon a ground of ſiluer, vpon their knees preſented her Maieſtie, with two keyes of gold faſtened vpon a chaine: which keyes her ſayd Maieſtie immediatly deliuered to the Lord of *Luſſa*, Captain of her guard: the Conſuls ryſed and withdrawne ſome three or foure ſteppes backe, the ſayd Lord Cardinalles did their obeyſance and receiued her: then the Lords of Guyſe, the Conſtable, and Chanceler. After them came the Ducheſſe of *Nemours*, and ſaluted the Queen, then the Lady of Guyſe, and Madamoyſelle her daughter, and ſo conſequently all the other Ladies.

This done, her ſayde Maieſtie returned vnder her Canapie: before whom marched the ſayde Lord of *Guyſe*, Conſtable,

ſtable, and Chancelor, ledde by the ſayde Lord Cardinalles of *Ieyenſe* and *Guaſt*: then followed the Lady great Ducheſſe of *Florence*, ledde by the Lord Cardinall of *Guiry*: then the Ladie Ducheſſe of *Mantua*, ledde by the Cardinall of *Sourdy*: after theſe marched the Ladies Ducheſſes of *Nemours* and *Guyſe*, with her daughter: the Ladies of *Vantadour*, Chancelor, and others, according to their degrees: and ſo aſcending a great ſtayre that was purpoſely made, they came to the doore of a great chamber prepared for that purpoſe, for the ſayde Lady Queene, and ſo to the preſence, where many Ladyes wayted for her.

This done, ſhee entred her chamber, followed by the ſaid Ladies, the great Ducheſſe, the Ducheſſes of *Mantua*, *Nemours*, and *Guyſe*, and the yong Lady of *Guyſe*, with the other Ladyes, who all made but ſhort ſtay, but returned to their lodgings, ſo as there remained with her none but the Princeſſes and Ladyes that had accompanied her in her iourneyes. The Lordes likewiſe that had accompanied her, did depart, namely *Don Ioan*, *Don Virginio*, and *Don Antonio*, who alſo had aſsiſted her in all her ſayde voyages: neyther am I able to expreſſe the magnificent diſcent out of the ſayde Galleyes, each taking place according to their degrees, enriched with all kindes of honour, as well in regard of the multitude of the Nobilitie, as for the ſumptuouſneſſe of the furniture of the ſayde Galleyes, eſpecially of the Queenes, which was vnder the conduct of the Lord Marc. *Antonio Colicat*. Therein were two hundred knights, that bare the croſſe of *Florence*. The Galley-ſlaues were magnifically apparrelled. In them of *Malta*, vnder the conduct of *Don Peter Mendoza*, a hundred and fiftie Knights, and ſo in the reſt: ſo that in the whole, it is accounted ſhee had for her conduct at the leaſt ſeuen thouſand men, all at the Kings pay and expences.

The next day, the fourth of this moneth, all the Ladyes came to helpe vp the Queene, whom they brought to the Chappell purposely prepared neere to the great Chamber, where shee had the Masse celebrated, at what time the Princes, Princesses, Lords, and Ladyes, had their Gentlemen, Pages, and seruants as proudly apparrelled as may be: nothing but cloth of gold, embrodery and spangles.

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4. AP 64

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# A DISCOVRSE OF THE RECEIVING AND TRIVMPHS vpon the Queenes entrie into the Citie of Lyons,

*Translated out of French.*

MY Lord, this bringer comming to *Paris*, I haue accompanied with these presents, as wishing in what I might, to make shew of the friendship which continually I haue vowed vnto you, and in regard thereof to participate vnto you the pleasures whereof my selfe was an eye-witnesse in this towne, where, through Gods grace, hearing of the expected, and long wished approach of the Queene of *France*, I was forced vpon a desire, as well to behold the magnificence thereof, as to write vnto you of the whole proceedings, to intermit whatsoeuer any other affayres.

The Queene therefore vpon Saturday last towards the twy-light, arriuing in the suburbs called *La Guillotier*, standing at the end of *Rosne* bridge, was lodged at the Crowne, a verie large lodging, and of great receipt.

The next day being Sunday, shee returned two leagues backe to a Castle, called *La Moth*, where shee dined, whither also the inhabitants of *Lyons* came to see her. After dinner the Burgesses troopes issued out of the towne, and marched to the sayd Castle to meete her, being in number some three or foure thousand gallant and very choyse souldiers. Their chiefe captaines were all attyred alike, euerie man his mandilion of blacke veluet, his white satten doublet, his nether-

stocks of white silke, his gascognes and buskins of black velluet, all garded with gold parchment lace. Their Lieutenants all in violet velluet, garded likewise with gold parchment lace. The Captaine Ancients all in russet velluet, layd also with gold lace, and Beuere hats of the like colour, with feathers, garnished with Agate stones, set in gold ouall wise. The Coronell marched before them excellently well appoynted, and mounted vpon a mightie courser, barded and garded with gold lace, himselfe apparrelled in blacke velluet, all couered with gold parchment lace.

Then followed the souldiours, one third part pikes, another third part Musqueters, and another third part harquebuziers: the musqueters their cassocks of greene velluet, with the bandoliers of the same, and white doublets, all layd with siluer lace. The harquebuziers for the most part white doublets, and cassocks of violet cloth. The pike men white doublets, with cassocks of blacke russet cloth, all well layde with lace, and hattes all feathers of one colour, and armed in white armour.

Then came forth the towne watch, armed at all assayes. Next the Serieants on horseback, and the Lawyers. Then the Gouernours of the towne, the Steward, and Sheriffes, accompanied with thirtie Burgesses, all attyred in violet velluet and foot-cloathes. After them the Italian nation.

The streetes were hanged with tapistrie, from *Rosne* gate, to the church of Saint *Iohn*, which was also hanged, and the sayd streetes grauelled all the way that the French Queene should come.

First entred the troopes that went foorth to meete the Queene in verie good order: then the Burgesses and nations: then the Gouernours of the towne: after them the French and Italian Nobilitie mixed. Next the Queenes bastard brother, accompanied with the chiefest of the Nobilitie, and with them twelue pages, apparrelled in cloth of gold.

After

After all followed the Queene, who entred the citie in an open litter, about foure of the clocke in the after noone: her litter all layde with gold parchment lace. At her entrie into the towne gate, she was receiued vnder a canopie of cloth of gold, borne by foure of the chiefe Burgesses of the towne, vnder the which the sayde Lady Queene passed along the towne, attired in cloth of gold, set with an infinite number of Diamonds, and stones that gaue such a reuerberation, as to the beholders seemed a number of sunnes: yet was all this nothing, in regard of her own most excellent beauty, whereat all men did much maruaile: and withall, the voyce of the people so sounded forth their blessings and prayers, crying, *God saue the Queene*, that the verie mountaines about returned an eccho. Her Pages marched before her, with two that guided the litter, apparelled in cornation cloth of gold, accompanied and followed with Princes, Lords, Cardinals, Bishops, Gentlemen, Princesses, and Ladies, as well French as foreyn, so many, that if I should vndertake to describe the whole, it would take a quier of Paper. Thus was she brought to the church of Saint *Iohn*.

Thus much in breefe haue I written vnto you, of our Ladie the French Queenes entrie into our citie of *Lyons*, whom I beseech God to preserue for vs, and shortly to send her some issue, which is the thing that with my heart I doe most desire. From *Lyons* this fourth of December,

1600.

4 AP64

# THE FIRST SAVOYAN.

WHEREIN

Is set forth the right of the conquest of Sauoy by the French, and the importance of holding it.

Imprinted at London for Cuthbert Burby: And are to be sold at his shop adioyning *to the Royall Exchange.*

1601.

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Is set forth the right of the conquest of
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# The first Sauoyan.

*Wherein is set forth the right of the conquest of Sauoy by the French, and the importance of holding it.*

Albeit my manifold woundes receiued in the seruice of our good Kings, *Charles* & his two successors, haue chayned me to my bed, and in manner extinguished all hope of recouerie of my health, considering my age: yet can I not chuse (sith it will be no better) but serue my king and countrey with all that is left mee, namely my speech. In as much therefore, as I can not deliuer any thing so faire & conuenient, as that excellent subiect which I haue vndertaken, euen the equitie and benefite of the conquest and preseruation of *Sauoy*: I will without further preface, aduow that the King hath sufficiently made demonstration to the whole world, how vnwilling hee was to proceede by force of armes, in that he stood onely vpon his Marquizate: For as well might hee haue called an account of sixe times greater duties: euen such duties as were neither vncertaine nor doubtfull, but most euident, and iustified by authenticall titles reserued among the treasurie of the charters of *France*, whereof the most part are sufficiently knowne by the histories of these three latter ages, albeit wee seeke no farther for them.

First, the Earles of *Sauoy* haue without any colour or pretence, seyzed vpon *Nice* and *Villefranch*, members of the true, and ancient bodie of the Countie of *Prouince*, whereof the Earles of *Prouince* haue euermore beene acknowledged

to be Lordes: as Queene *Iane*, daughter to *Robert* king of *Sicile*, and Earle of *Prouence*: who enioyed the same in the yeare 1280. and with all other her goods gaue them to *Lewes* the first Duke of *Angeou*: who, as also after him Queene *Marie*, in the name of *Lewes* the second Duke of *Anion*, did peaceablie enioy them as Earles of *Prouence*. Howbeit, during the great warres betweene the houses of *Anion* and *Arragon* for *Naples*, the Duke of *Sauoy*, without any title or pretence, but onely of seemlinesse, seyzed vpon the territories of *Nice* and *Villefranch*. Albeit consequently the French Kings, as heyres generall to the Earles of *Prouence*, are the vndoubted Lords of both these places.

Secondly, the house of *Sauoy* hath forcibly & by violence seyzed vpon the countrey of *Piemont*, an other part of the ancient bodie and patrimonie of *Prouence*: For a dwow of the truth hereof, in the yeare 1306. was the principalitie of *Piedmont* vnited to the County of *Prouence*, and the Earles thereof peaceably enioyed the same, vntill the yeare 1363. at what time Queene *Iane* was defeated of it.

Thirdly, they haue also encroched vpon a great part of the Countie of Ast, which appertaineth to the house of *Orleance*, as being giuē in dowry to *Valentine*: As also they haue seyzed vpō the homage of *Fousigny*, which depēdeth vpō *Dauphine*.

Fourthly, in dutie they are to obey the contradictory sentence giuen the 10. of Iune, 1390. in the parliament of *Paris*, where they proceeded, & by all meanes defended themselues: for by that decree the K. Dauphin was pronounced soueraigne Lord of the Marquizat of *Saluces*. And in execution of this decree, the Duke of *Sauoy* is to yeeld vp a great deale of land appertaining to the said Marquizate, together with the fruites of the same. *

Fiftly and lastly, *Philip* the seuenth, Duke of *Sauoy*, had two wiues. The first, *Margaret* of *Burbon*, who brought him

* *These lands are called Barges, Caours, Pancalier, Ennee, Villeneufue de Solier, Morel, Murel, Carignan Monasterol, Carde, Vigon, Villefranche Canallismoors, Raconis, Monllebrune, Carail, Somerine, Camaraigne, Caualerlyon, Polonegueres, Cazalgras, Fortpas, Faule, Malazan, Villefalet, & Busque.*

him sixtie thousand crownes. By the contract of this matriage, the children that should be borne to the, should succeed each other in the whole, and vnto them (as in aduance) is giuen the Countie of *Bauge* and *Castelwick* of *Bourg* in *Bresse*. Of this marriage issued a sonne called *Philibert*, and *Loyse* that was mother to King *Francis* the first. By the second wife hee had two sonnes. *Philibert* succeeded his Father, and dyed without issue, leauing his sister his heyre generall, as well by course of the common law, which preferreth the conioyned on both sides, as by the expresse clause of the contract of marriage. True it is, that in those lands that preferre the male child, our Lady Regent pretended no part: but in al her mothers goods, in that which was giuen in aduaunce, and in all the moueables and goods, shee was her brothers vndoubted and sole heyre.

In the yeere 1534. King *Francis* the first sent diuers times sundrie great personages to *Charles* the ninth, Duke of *Sauoy*, his Lady Mothers halfe brother, to demaund his rights. But this Duke, preuented by the passions of his wife and lingring in hope of a certaine exchange most dauugerous for vs, not onely denied to doe him reason in these so euident and palpable rights, but also resolued to debarre the Kings passage, as he was on his iourney, to be reuenged vpon *Sforce*, Duke of *Millan*, for the most villanous act that euer was committed, namely, the beheading of the Lord *Merueilles*, Ambassadour of *France*.

Hereupon did the King denounce warre to the Duke of *Sauoy*, who wrongfully detained his rights: and according to law of Nations, which giueth to the strongest in true and full proprietie, the goods of him that hath denied him his right: his Maiestie in the yeere 1536. conquered *Sauoy*, *Bresse*, and *Piedmont*, which he reserued twentie three yeres: And very presumptuous he had been, that durst haue mooued this great King to abandon this principall rampier or

bulwarke of the *Gaules*, for the custodie whereof, wee neede not to crosse the seas, or trauaile through forrain Countries, but may come to it by firme footing. Thus are great empires cymented and established.

But such was the calamitie of *France*, that in the yeere 1559. wee made a treatie, whereby wee rendered 198. places, where the King held his garrisons, as the Marshall *Monluc* doth testifie, who tearmeth it the vnfortunate and accursed peace, saying, that since the same, wee haue neuer beene free from misfortunes. Also that our Ciuill wars haue wasted more valiant Captaines in seuen yeeres, then any forraine warres in seuentie. Yet spake he not this vpon any good will that hee bare to those, with whome wee were at warres: for they neuer had a sorer enemie, or any that deale more rudely with them. But the Flower de Luce was painted in his heart, and hee most vehemently did affect any thing, that might tend to the greatnesse and glorie of this crowne. In this regard he could not without griefe speake of so vnprofitable a restitution, whereto our mishap had forced vs, with a whole sequence of all sorts of miseries, in that so many warlike people (as he termeth them) could not otherwise employ themselues, then in most furious cutting each others throates. Neuertheless we did not at that time so farre giue way to the storme, that tossed and turmoyled this Realme, but that wee retayned fiue of the principall and strongest townes of *Piedmont*, as pledges for the reason that should be done vs in our rights, namely *Thurin*, *Quiers*, *Chiuas*, *Pinerol*, *Villeneusue d'Ast*, wherein we are also to note, that our treatie of peace in 1559. in expresse words imported, that the King should holde *Thurin*, *Chiuas*, and *Villeneusue d'Ast*, with all their confines, territories, commaunds, iurisdictions, and other appurtenances: and as for *Quiers* and *Pinerol*, the king should hold the with such confines & territories, as he should find to be necessarie for the sustenance and defence

fence of the sayd places.

Now at the same time dyed King *Henry* the second, leauing king *Francis* verie young, which occasion the Duke of *Sauoy* would not ouerslip: For being still at *Paris*, fourteene dayes after the fathers death, he obtained the sonnes letters patents (neuer verified as the treaty of peace was) wherein the confines of these fiue townes were restrained to a *Piedmont* myle, which was as much as to abridge vs of the fiue sixt partes at the least of all that was left vs, as if it had not beene enough that we had yeelded vp so many places, vnlesse wee were also so straightened in the remainder of our shipwrack.

All which notwithstanding, I would to God things had yet so remained: But in the yeare 62. during our first ciuill warres, they that had alreadie found opportunitie so to shorten the territories, seeing the realme in trouble, and King *Charles* but twelue yeares old, gaue the aduenture, & restored into this Dukes hands, *Thurin*, *Quiers*, *Chiuas*, & *Villeneufue d'Ast*. Ten battelles would not haue wrested from vs such places, which had cost *Fraunce* so much gold and bloud.

Not long before, they had in fit time made away Marshall *Brissac*, who would rather haue cast himselfe headlong from the rockes, then in the kings nonage haue giuen vp townes of such importance to the crowne, the value whereof hee was better acquainted withall, then any man aliue. His successor in this gouernment (yet accounted one of the fayrest, in regard of the great importance thereof) forgat no remonstrance: and in deed he satisfied all men but himselfe: for thrice did he refuse the execution of so wonderfull hurtfull an acte, vsing most vehement and liuely remonstrances and protestations, crauing an assemblie of the Estates, or at the least considering the Kings minoritie, the verification of the Parliament of Peeres, sitting at Paris.

Had they had any hope to obtaine this promulgation, it

had not beene denyed him, especially considering that it would haue stoode for a discharge to all others: But they knew very wel, that such a parliament, consisting of so many great personages, practised in all sorts of affayres, who also by the reading of hystories were acquainted with the truth of our rights mentioned in the beginning, would neuer by their decree haue authorized an acte so preiudiciall to the estate. In this regard, not daring to exhibite such letters to the Parliament of *Fraunce*, they grew to such grieuous and strange threates against this Gouernour, that at the last hee gaue way: howbeit with such and so violent griefe, that it stucke by him to his end, and brought him to his graue, enforcing him sundrie times to crie out, that he was accursed, that he ought to haue dyed in *Thurin*, vnlesse his master after declaration of his maioritie, had of his owne absolute authoritie reuoked him: also that peraduenture his Maiestie finding what a faire flower they sought to plucke from his crowne, and what a griefe and losse the same might for euer remaine, both to him and his successors, would haue altered his purpose, and beene of another mind.

Thus we see how in 62. these foure places were lost onely for *Saullan*, and 33000. Frankes, for a moneths pay for the Souldiours, which was no doubt a proper change. All the Artillerie was drawen to *Carmagnolle*, which by this meanes was as well stored as all the relt of the Realme: and in this wise was the assurance and pledge of all our rights reduced to two holds, *Pinerall*, one of the fiue, and *Saullan*, which was but little worth: yet was not the Duke of *Sauoy* thus content: for the pledge, howsoeuer small, did still remember vs of our rights, which he labored to rase out of our minds; & therefore at the late kings returne (who God pardon) out of *Poland*, passing through *Sauoy*, the same were begged in recompence of a collation: and the Prince, whose onely error rested in his too great goodnesse, granted them:

where-

whereupon the late Duke euer after acknowledged himselfe greatly bound vnto him, and good reason. His sonne an ambitious Prince, as any bred in Europe these fiue hundred yeeres, who in imagination hath swallowed the whole Monarchie of all Christendome, grounded vpon the decease of his neerest allies without issue, which his sorcerers and Magicians doe promise him, together with the decease of his Maiestie, which God in his mercie forbid, seeing the late King in 88. excluded out of his chiefe Citie, accompting him vndone, and contemning the Salicke lawe, immediatly perswaded himselfe that he had most apparant right to this crowne: or that at the least hee would carrie away one of the best partes of the broken shippe, and that the *Rhosne* should streame vnder his banners. And to bee the first at the bootie, and to beginne with those places that are allotted to the Kings eldest sonne, as a pledge of his future succession, in the face of the estates assembled at *Blois*, during a most secure peace, hee inuaded the Marquizate of *Saluces*, by the surprize of *Carmagnole*, and the bearing of *Reuell*.

Were the losse of such fortresses, the sole remainder of the French name beyond the Mounts, verie great, yet was the losse of the Artillerie no whit inferior thereto: for there were laide vp the Canons, which vnder the banners of the Flower de Luce had made the proudest rauelins of warlicke *Italie* to stoop. At the beginning of this vsurpation he fought sundrie pretences, and sent his Ambassadors expressely to the King, to assure him of restitution of the whole into his hands. But immediatly he disgraced his Maiesties officers, & of his Ducall authority established others: he pulled down & brake the Flower de Luces, & rayled the armes of *Sauoy*: he furnished his towns with part of our Artillery, & at the same instant, to acquaint al the world with the trophees of his victorie, he forgeth a proud coyne, whereupon he stampeth a

Centaure, treading vnder his feete a crowne reuerſed, with this deuiſe, *Opportune.*

All ſuch as are acquainted with Hiſtories, can teſtifie, that ſince the eſtabliſhment of this great Monarchie, the moſt auncient in the world, it neuer brooked ſuch an outrage: for iniuries are much the more aggrauated by the conſideration of his weakeneſſe from whom they doe proceede, what greater ſhame, what greater reproach to the chiefe Crowne in Chriſtendome, to the moſt ſacred King in the world, the Prince ouer a Nation, euen borne to *Mars* his occupation, the ſubduers of *Aſia* and *Affrica*: at the report of whoſe name, euen the fierceſt Nations that euer had dominion vpon the earth, haue trembled, then to ſee his forts and ſtore-houſe beyond the mounts, carryed away by a petite Duke of *Sauoy*?

Surely no true Frenchman can ſpeake of this inſolent bra-uado, without griefe and extreme anguiſh. All words are too baſe for ſuch an indignitie, to ſay that this great & mighty kingdome ſhould beare this reproach and blemiſh in her forehead for the ſpace of a dozen yeres, and that it hath reſted onely vpon this vnthankfull perſon, that hee neuer felt the puniſhment for ſuch an outrage, done to the maieſtie and glorie of the French name.

But it was not Gods will, who hath hardened his heart, that he might receiue the reward of ſuch treaſon, accompanied with the moſt notable ingratitude that was euer heard of, and with a thouſand cruelties that haue inſued the ſame. For not content with this inuaſion, he hath ſince practiſed all the cruelties that hee could deuiſe againſt all ſuch ſorts of Frenchmen, as hee hath found reſolute in the defence of the liberties of their Countries, with the price of their blood, or that preferred death before bondage. *Prouence & Dauphine*, which he aſſumed to reunite to the Crowne of *Sauoy*, as his predeceſſors haue done *Piedmont*, *Aſt*, *Nice*, *Villefranche*,

and

and many other places to vs appertaining, doe yet groane vnder the anguish of such wounds, as his cruell tyrannie hath inflicted vpon them: yea such, so great and intolerable, that euen they that had opened him the gates, were forced to driue him out again, whersoeuer their strength would serue.

Afterward seeing this Realme quiet vnder one of the mightiest and most excellent Princes that euer swayed this glorious Scepter, a Prince growne vp among the allarmes, the nurse-child of legions, and in all poynts requisit in a most perfect Captaine, most accomplished, and withall a mightie King; he was not so slender witted, but that he well perceiued how very difficult it was for him, any long time to hold this Marquizate by force, especially considering, that by the treatie euerie man was to reenter into like estate, as hee enioyed before the warres, at the least, within one yeere: besides, that his Holynes had sufficiently giuen to vnderstand, that before all things it was requisite, fully to restore him, that in the time of peace had perforce beene robbed.

Finding himselfe therefore in these perplexities, with the Kings permission, whom he had assured euery way to content, he came to *Paris*, where he was receiued with al cheerefulnesse and honour that himselfe could desire: after long and often treaties, hee finally in the moneth of February promised within the first of June, to yeeld vp the Marquizate in like state as he tooke it, or the exchange thereof agreed vpon betweene his Maiestie and him: and this was solemnely signed, as well by the one as by the other. Afterward being returned into *Piedmont*, hee was so farre from certifying the King that his mind was changed, that contrariwise from day to day hee entertained him with goodly promises of faithfull performance of all that he had promised. So that as ordinarily such men as had rather incurre a thousand deaths, then breake their word, do imagine al others to be like themselues, especially where they haue to doe with Princes, whose great-

neſſe and honour ſhining as well during their liues, as after their deceaſe, conſiſteth in the exact obſeruation of their fayth, the Queene of men, the ſunſhine of this world, and the ornament of all vertues: his Maieſtie accounted the reſtitution of his Marquizate, as ſure as if the Lord of *Paſſage*, a Gentleman without reproch, whom hee had choſen to bee Gouernour, had alreadie beene entred with his garriſon appoynted to that effect. But the Prince of *Piedmonts* purpoſes had a farre other drift: he ſought onely to win moneths, weekes, and dayes, that ſo the winter comming on, might debarre the King from any enterpriſe for that yeere, which was alreadie well ſpent, aſſuring himſelfe, that before the Spring he would ſet ſo many matters on broach, & ſtir ſuch coles, that they ſhould haue other matters inough to thinke vpon, rather then the Marquizate of Saluces, withal conioyning his extréme confidence that hee repoſed in his Witches, Sorcerers, & prickers of waxen Images. But God had otherwiſe appoynted: for after forbearance of ſeuenty daies aboue couenant, withall that this Prince had declared, that hee would not performe or accompliſh that which his Ambaſſadors and paſtors had aduiſed: the King, whoſe wiſdome was correſpondent to his bountie, finding himſelfe thus vnworthily intreated in the execution of this accord, that had beene made by his predeceſſor, in the inuaſion of his inheritance, did finally reſolue by force of armes to reuenge ſo many wrongs offred to this Crowne: & withall, to let all the world, where the fame of his conqueſts and victories ſhould be bruted, to vnderſtand, that it was neither want of power in his Kingdome, neither feare of danger that forced him to like of the ſayd accord, in liew of ſixe times as large an inheritance, by this vnthankfull wretch detained from him: but rather for that hee was moſt religiouſly bent to obſerue the peace of Veruins, which ſince the Prince of *Piedmont* had on his part broken, & withal, ſhrunke from his promiſe ſo ſolemnely

lemnely signed: as also that God, the great Iudge of both good and badde meanings, who giueth victorie to the righteous quarrell, hath so prospered our armes, that with his help and a little patience, we may soone compasse this so important a conquest of *Sauoy* and *Bresse*: shall we then possibly find any of our owne Nation, so careleslle of the glory and safetie of their Countrey, as againe to desire the presence of the most mortall and passionate enemie that wee haue in this world, on this side the Alpes, on this side the Bulwarck of the Gaules, and euen in our bowels?

Nature, sayd our elders (and in that word we comprehend the power of God) hath limited the great Empires with deepe seas, with high mountaines, with mightie and swift riuers, perpetuall and vnchangeable bounds, farre more sure then any made by mans hand, which must alwayes bee repaired. The true bounds of the Gaules East-ward, are the Alpes: what more profitable, and withall, more honourable, can any man imagine, then by so iust a warre, and so acknowledged throughout Christendome, to driue all forraine Dominion ouer the Mounts, and to take such order, that albeit all Transalpine Gaules fayle vs, yet so much as is on this side, may conspire the preseruation of the glorie and greatnesse of the Flower de Luce?

Hereupon especially let vs likewise consider the diuers accidents that may befall this great bodie, and remember that when the enemies armies must needes climbe these high Mountaines, and crane vp their Canons, a verie small resistance will mightily trouble them: and contrariwise, that the estate wherein wee liued before this happie conquest, *Dauphine* and *Prouence* lay open to all inuasions.

If they that liued in former ages had not regarded our safetie, as wee are also to take order for our posteritie, the fire would dayly haue flamed in *Angeniuels*,

in *Anicow*, and in many other parts of this Realme. If our former Kings had had no meaning to liue among vs (as they doe) through the glorie of their great and ſtately conqueſts, or that they would haue ſurrendred the inheritance of ſuch as durſt preſume to arte their forces, and what a French armie, fighting in the view of their Prince, is able to doe: vndoubtedly wee ſhould now haue neither ſeas nor mountaines to bounder this Kingdome.

Neither is there any perſon ſo vnexperienced in worldly affaires, as not to know, that the Pyrenian limits are not vnto vs of greater vſe and commoditie then the Alpes: for from them we ſtand in danger of the aſſault of one onely Nation, which ſince the creation of the world, could neuer alone ſo fight with the French, but that the honour hath reſted with vs. Contrariwiſe, by the Alpes wee lie open to all the moſt fierce, proude, and moſt capable of extending their Dominion, had the Ottomans proſecuted their progreſſe through Italy, as well as they caught ſure footing by the taking of *Otranto*, which could not be wreſted from them vnder eighteene moneths ſiege, after his deceaſe that conquered it. euen thoſe againſt whom we are now to make warres, muſt haue beene the chiefe bulwarke of our fortreſſe to keepe it: ſuch men are they to ſupport ſuch cloudes of innumerable men.

Let vs not imagine theſe conſiderations to be ſcar-crowes, as things vnpoſſible, which I would to God they were, for we muſt confeſſe, that it is not halfe ſo farre from Mont Senis to *Zagrab*, or into *Eſclauonia*, as from thence to *Conſtantinople*, which *Mahomet* tooke but in the yeere 1453. Hereby let vs conſider, in how ſhort a time they may come vpon vs, or vpon our children, to whoſe good we are to referre all our labours: God of his mercie keepe vs from this miſerie: yet muſt we thinke vpon all, and that in time, holding the Alpes as we doe, and vnited to the Switzers in a ſure league, the

greateſt

greatest power in the world is not able to force vs in a ground of such aduantage.

And this may stoppe the mouthes of some that obiect vnto vs the power of Turks, to make vs giue ouer, whereas contrariwise, that is the chiefe matter that should the rather mooue vs to the safe custodie of our principall rampier. Hereunto we may adde, that whilest we lost *Naples*, *Millan*, and *Flanders*, we did not consider the Turkes great successe in the meane time. When the Duke of *Sauoy* euen of late inuaded the Marquizate, and bent all his forces to vsurpe *Prouence* and *Dauphine*, no man regarded whether the Infidels prospered or not: but now that our affayres are at a better stay, & the case altered, by and by they crie out, The Turke, Beware the Turke: by these policies incroching vpon vs, when wee haue the worse, and lingering and lulling vs a sleepe, when our fortune smileth vpon vs: they haue made vs lose almost as much as wee haue left. Thus doe they dandle vs like children: but let vs no longer brooke this entertainment; rather let vs keepe this naturall and incomparable rampier, that shall on that side warrant and secure vs from all sorts of enemies.

The remainder of this great Realme is bounded with the East and West Seas, except toward Germany, where our Germaine, francke and valiant brethren, men deuoyde of all malice, or purpose to enterprise, doe inhabite: vnited with them, we shall at all times so fiercely, and with such courage defend our selues, that all the world conspiring our ruine, shall not be able to beare vs: we neuer fayled them of helpe in their neede, and therefore with great reason did they account vs as an arch pillar of their libertie, against all that would assault them. Neither haue we euer holden any great warres against them, except by the policies and inuitation of others more politike, and lesse valiant then our selues, who sometime haue set vs each against other,

to the end to weaken both parts, as our Historiens doe testifie: but now our eyes are open, and these policies discouered and blowen vp: and I doe certainely beleeue, that France and Germany were neuer greater friends then at this day: so as we may say, that God hath deliuered into our hands, that which we ought most feruently to desire, namely this great bulwarke against all inuasion: and wee may truely say, that this so important a matter, was our greatest want for the accomplishment of this fortresse.

— God likewise with the eyes of his mercie hath looked vpon these poore Sauoyans, that speake our language, and are our true fellow Countrey men, borne for the most part vnder the lawfull Empire of our Kings, *Francis* the first, and *Henry* the second, who at this day do feare nothing so much, as to returne vnder the proud dominion of the *Piedmontaine*, whom they hate as much, as they honour and loue the most excellent vertues of their true King, at whose knees they prostrate themselues, that they may not be miserably abandoned, sith God hath vouchsafed, that he that held them so short, hath shrunk from his word, from whence may procede the beginning of their liberty. Should wee returne it into his hands, we may well thinke how these poore people that were noted to bee so ready to open their gates to his Maiestie, shall bee tormented: besides that, in so doing wee shal neuer find any people willing to acknowledge our king, but by extreme force: for by that example euery man shall see, that in vs there is no hold, who make no difficultie to thrust out those to the cruelties of our enemie, that haue yeelded themselues into his Maiesties armes, to liue and die his most humble subiects, to whose preseruation by the law of Nations hee is no lesse bound, then they to obey his commandements in all fidelitie.

It is likewise a matter of great import for the Kings seruice, with all speede to roote out of the mindes of his subiects

in *Sauoy*, al doubt of paſſing away a Prouince of ſuch importance: for ſo ſhall you ſoone ſee them the more bold and reſolute to ſerue his Maieſtie in all ſorts. But ſome there are, and peraduenture euen among our ſelues, who with their coldneſſe, and ſome ſpeeches that ſlip them, doe driue this poore people into deſpaire, as imagining that we doe alreadie deliuer them bound into the hands of the *Piedmontains*. Well doe I ſuppoſe, that the procurers of this miſchiefe, do it not maliciouſly: but ſome there are both fearefull and too miſtruſtfull, yet muſt they bee gently admoniſhed, to alter their countenance and ſpeech, and for their more aſſurance, to caſt their eyes vpon the valour and good fortune of their great King, and of this mightie Empire, as alſo vpon the ingratitude and trecherie of our enemie, and the iuſtice of this conqueſt.

As in truth, if among all Nations repryſals be holden for a iuſt title of Lordſhip, when one of the two Soueraignes is vnwilling to make reſtitution of things violently vſurped: If the equitie of lawfull warre, bee another title throughout the world aduowed for iuſt, whereupon the greateſt Monarches are alſo grounded: what man, conſidering the enterpriſes of the Houſe of *Sauoy* againſt that of *France*, and the Kings long patience before he would enter into warres, but muſt confeſſe his conqueſt to be ſo iuſt, that his Maieſtie hathas good right to *Sauoy*, as to *Paris* it ſelfe? Likewiſe, if the Prince of *Piedmont* by his policies and mediators, ſhould now rob vs of the fruits of our labors, and our good fortune, what mā aliue would feare hereafter to inuade vs, or to falſifie his faith or word, with ful reſolution in all extremitie to follow his victorie (if hee could obtaine it) when he ſhall bee ſure, being ouercome, alwayes to recouer himſelfe through the helpe of ſome great mediatour (whereof *France*, to her great hurt, was neuer deſtitute) as our Annales doe teſtifie, which haue beene written principally to admo-

niſh vs to ſhunne the like ouerſights?

By the ſame Hiſtories doe we learne, that the Monarch that pardoneth his ſubiects, doth ſeldome repent it: for they be his children, euen ſuch as returning to their duties, do many times indeuour by notable ſeruice to make ſatisfaction for their former defaults, and finding the diſcommodities and incredible hindrances that they incurre by the loſſe of their Princes fauour, they vow, and bind themſelues for euer to his ſeruice, and vtterly roote out all other conceits or cogitations out of their mindes. But it is farre otherwiſe with the Soueraigne, who can neuer forget the griefe of being ouercome, or an incredible deſire of reuenge, and continuall care to recouer the wants in his eſtate, eyther to enter into new leagues, and practiſes to atchieue the victorie in his courſe, whereby the world may be informed as well of his reuenge, as of his misfortune. The more hee is bound to you, the leſſe will he remember you: ſuch remembrance will lie ouer-heauie and intolerable vpon his mind the wil, if he can, take you at aduantage, ſeeke by ſome new quarrel to be freed from ſuch a wonderfull and exceſsiue fauor. What muſt we then do? euen take from our enemie all meanes to hurt vs, though he would. And this may we now eaſily doe, if we leaue him nothing on this ſide the Alpes, and ſo croſſe all his drifts for *Lyons*, where he ſhall get ſmall gould, by planting whole families of his ſubiects at his owne coſt, to bee as it were ſecret colonyes, when al is gone on this ſide the Mounts. Without *Dourlans*, *Amyens* had neuer beene taken: Saint *Denys* in the end carried away *Paris*: and had we not giuen vp *Thurin*, *Carmagnole* had neuer beene loſt.

How mightily doe we thinke, ſhall the Citie of *Lyons*, one of the eyes of *France*, yea, euen of Europe, the ordinarie ſeate of ſundrie Romane Emperours, and a place of the greateſt traffick in the world, which yet at this day giueth law to all other places, increaſe hereafter in wealth, and multitude of Citizens,

being

being couered with *Bresse* and *Sauoy*, whereas before shee seemed rather a Frontier towne, then a Citie of the Realme: as also in regard of the multitudes that still arriued there from all parts, and the vsuall passage of great armies neere to her confines, she was alwayes in danger to be surprized, to the great losse and incredible ruine of the whole estate? Euen this poynt is a matter of great weight, and worthie manifold consideration: for it is no small matter to stop forraine armies, without denouncing of warre, from making the mow at such a Citie as *Lyons*, one of the strongest in Christendome, and of most difficult recouery, if it should be lost: wee cannot bee too iealous of such places, neither too curious to keep away all sorts of Courtiers. This proposition doe I hold, and therof referre my selfe to all Captaynes, namely, that *Lyons* remaining a Frontier town, is one of the easiest to be surprized, in regard of the great trafficke, and multitude of strangers there soiourning, & dayly arriuing out of all parts without suspition: which if you ween to hinder, yee vndoe the towne: It shall no longer bee *Lyons*, it must haue great libertie: but standing at this day so farre within the Frontiers, there is no more feare of it then of *Paris*. I do also hold this second proposition, that *Lyons* continuing a Frontier towne, is, except *Bourdeaux* & *Marseilles*, the most difficult towne in this land to be recouered, if it should be once lost. Would not such and so great a blow, deserue the conclusion of the exchange propounded in the yeere of our Lord God 1534. so necessarie an exchange for the passage of the armies into the Low Countries? What know wee what is alreadie determined betweene so neere kinsmen? If this should come to passe, and this mightie towne be obstinately defended with the whole forces of such a neighbour, into what a miserable estate should we be reduced? What should become of *Prouence* and *Dauphine*? Into what a straight should foure or fiue other great Prouinces be brought? Had any man told vs twentie yeeres agoe, that a handfull of people

should haue surprized *Amiens*, wee would not haue beleeued him, and indeede there was lesse likelihood: for it was not so regarded with fortune families as *Lyons*. It maketh mee to despaire, to see men be such cowards, and sommunes purposely to amplifie the forces of our aduersaries, and yet when afterward we come to propound these great considerations, they make but a mocke of it: for indeed they care not greatly. For my part I feare no open forces. Our Fathers haue seene in *Prouence* 50000. at the least at once, and whole cloudes of men in *Champagne* and *Picardy*: this neuer hurt them, it made them not so much as afraide, so long as the Realme was in it selfe at peace, as now it is. What should I then feare euen practises, polices, and surprizes of our Frontier Townes, such as *Lyons* should bee, if wee should render *Sauoy*: vnlesse we should think that we should be loth to breake the peace for *Lyons*, sith wee would not breake it for *Carmagnole*. I thinke indeede that on the behalfe, or by his commaund that should send his armies along our frontiers, wee should not feare to incurre such a shame (for wee must still thinke, that great Princes do make some account of their fayth and honour) yet might there bee some Generall of the armie that would gladly be spoken of, but neuer looke for the answere that *Scipio Pompeyus* made, saying, *Thou shouldst not haue wild me of it*. The most that wee shall get, he shall be dismowed: then must he fortifie himselfe. Hereupon the warres are kindled, but the smarting losse is ours, which if it once grow old, they will forget to doe vs right, vnlesse at the howre of death in discharge of conscience: but if yee looke for the execution of the will, yee must seeke your Iudges at *Pamphaus*.

It is therfore a great aduantage, to be out of this continuall feare of *Lyons*: for vndoubtedly, they with whom we are at this time so threatned, are more craftie, more close and secret then wee, and their drifts haue a further reach. In the

field

field with open force, wee shall alwayes beate them well inough: had neither Germaines nor English-men set in footing, they would neuer haue had the faces so much as to looke vpon vs: three hundred French horses will alwayes beate a thousand of theirs. And as for foot-men, ours are of more force, dexteritie, and contempt of death, but lesse discipline. It lieth in our selues to remedie the last, the rest proceed from nature, who hath giuen vs these aduantages, which wee must not lose. We can keepe them when wee list: witnesse the Ocean, which euen this yeere hath seene our French aduentures, who cannot possibly be retained, vnlesse we should chaine vp all our youth. For what can we tell who shall escape? they be no troopes or garrisons licensed at pleasure, so might there be fraud: but they be stragglers, comming some from one place, some from another, the whole Nation being so borne to the warres, that they must seeke it where it is, or make it among themselues. The Ocean, I say, hath seene of these mad fooles, that haue beaten the flower and choyse of the best & oldest Captains & souldiers, whom we hold in such esteeme. Go ye therfore and report in those countries, that the French foote-men are nothing worth.

But who shall make it as gallant, as firme, and withall, bring it into as good discipline as it was at *Cerisoles*; if this our great King cannot compasse it? Is hee of lesse abilitie then his vnckle, who was but a most faithfull and most profitable seruant vnto him that swayed the Scepter and crowne which hee hath succeeded? Eight yeeres had we held *Sauoy* and *Piedmont*, when the Lord of *Anguien*, vnder the command of King *Francis*, wonne that glorious day, where our foot-me with the push of the pike, most furiously ouerthrew all those old triumphant bands of two parts of the world, albeit they were a third part more then wee, and so well armed, that we wonne from them eight thousand corcelets.

The ſtorie telleth vs, without the Conqueſt of *Sauoy*, *Fraunce* had miſſed of that great and ſtately triumph, as wanting wherewith to haue fed the armie one day. Had this commodious a conqueſt been atchieued before the yeere of our Lord God one thouſand fiue hundred twentie and foure, King *Francis*, who ſhould haue found himſelfe vpon the Marches of his eſtate, neere to all ſuccour, treaſure, and refreſhing, had not fallen into that calamitie that hath ſtucke by vs euer ſince.

Very high had he bin mounted, if the Lord of *Anguyen* had not caught him by the throate, that ſhould haue wiſhed him to ſpeake to his Lord the King to yeelde vp *Sauoy*: ſo long is it ſince this fatal & valiant race of the *Bourbons* was promiſed to reſtore the eminency and perfect glory of the Flowre de Luce.

The ten firſt yeeres of his raigne were ſpent in his eſtabliſhment, that was hindered by thoſe that alwayes feared the greatneſſe of this eſtate. At his entrie into his ſecond tenne yeeres, God hath vouchſafed to adde vnto his Empire the higheſt mountaines in the world, thereby to lift vp this Prince, and to place him in the view of the whole worlde, as the Grandchilde of his beloued King *Lewis* the fifth.

What men be theſe then, that ſeeking to plucke him from his type of glory, would fetch him ſixe dayes iourneyes backe againe, and in one moment defeate him of that great eminent and ſhining fame, which ſhineth euen into the Eaſt, atchieued in fiue & twenty yeres, through his ſo wonderfull proweſſe and famous victories, ſtill following his good fortune, and proceeding ſtill forward, without ſtumbling or retyre?

Is it poſsible for this mighty Prince, who was able to conquere his Kingdome with the ſwordes point, now for euer to defraude his memory of the glorie of this increaſe, that is of ſuch importance to his Crowne? In regarde of our ſelues

now

now liuing, whatsoeuer his Maiestie doe ordaine, or whatsoeuer he do, our perfect obedience, yea I will say more, our loue and feruent affection shall neuer quaile: But what will the posteritie say, when they shall heare of so happie a conquest, and find the inconuenience of the not keeping of the same? such inconueniences as will happen either first or last, and those very sharp? Let vs not flatter our selues: It is hard to take away the sobs, the sighs & bitter complaints from those that feele the smart. Why haue they not spoke? why haue they not written of the restitution of 1559? and yet in truth wee were forced thereto by an extreme mishap: besides that almost all *Europe* was conspired against vs. But who forceth vs how? what colour? what pretence shall our historie find? what excuse shall we make to our nephewes, for giuing away such an aduantage? Surely I see none: all things do smile vpon vs, and for one that fretteth at our conquest, foure are glad of it though they say nothing. Such there are that will intreat his Maiestie, and exhort him to let go his hold, yea & make orations vnto him for the same, that in heart would be sorie to bee beleeued.

Here will some man aske, whether we must alwayes continue the warres.

Whome I wil aunswere, that *France* hath many times beene driuen to peace, without the recouery of *Naples*, *Millan*, or the soueraignte of *Flanders*. Why must we then of necessitie, for the making of peace, restore that which we haue so lawfully conquered, sith wee haue so often beene forced to agree without recouerie of our owne? Is it because *Fraunce* is weaker then *Piedmont*, or that we are such dolts, as to thinke all things lawfull for others, and nothing for our selues?

Let our enemie beg peace if he list, as well as hee drew on and prosecuted the warre: but it may please his Maiestie to call to mind, that it is were requisite that prosperitie should,

recompence aduerſitie: alſo that he that ſo playeth that hee may alwayes loſe and neuer winne, will be ſoone vndone.

True it is, that they reply that ſo we ſhal draw on a greater warre againſt vs. But hereto we may find a double anſwere: Firſt, that it is vnlikely, that they that haue ſo longed after peace, a matter to them as neceſſarie as profitable to vs, would now breake it, eſpecially vpon ſo bad and baſe a title as is the Prince of *Piedmonts*. The ſecond anſwer is this, that ſith our cauſe is good, they that we are threatned withall, will neuer enter warre againſt vs, vnleſſe they haue before reſolued vpon it for other cauſes, and motiues farther fetcht: and in that caſe it is far better for vs to keep our aduantage, then to loſe it, and be ſorie for it when it is too late. Withal, that this ground ſtanding faſt, that our enterpriſe is iuſt, and conſequently the conqueſt thereof proceeding: If we be ſo timerous as for a threat cowardly to forgoe that which wee haue ſo lawfully and happily atchieued, then farewell all: there is no more Frenchman, no more Gaule in the world. For how can any man imagine, that this valiant natiõ, in former times an actor in all the greateſt warres in the world: a nation that hath ſought them from one end of the earth to another: that hath taken the imperiall Citie of *Conſtantinople*, and forced the mightieſt cities in the Eaſt and South: that feared nothing but the falling of the skie, as aſſured to ouercome all that ſhould withſtand, ſhould at this day bee ſo degenerate and ſo quailed, as for a Rodomontade or Spaniſh brag, to abandon that which ſo iuſtly to vs doth appertaine? that is to ſay, ſhould ſhew themſelues ſo fearefull and ſuch cowards, that through the default of his ſubiects hearts, aforetime the terrour of all nations, ſo great a King ſhould not bee able to keepe his owne conqueſts? But in deed wee are farre from thoſe termes. For albeit our lamentable warres haue greatly diminiſhed vs, yet ſhall our experience, valour and courage recompence the want of our number: beſides that,

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our head shall alwaies be counted for twentie thousand: hee is the great Lion that guideth the lesser to the battell: his soldiers are not counted by their number, but by their valour: yet if need be, and that this Empire must stirre vp her stumps in earnest, we shall couer their largest fields with soldiers, & make the earth to tremble vnder the feet of our horses: wee shall drie vp the riuers, and of these old French armies bring forth a hundred or two hundred thousand warriors, as gallant and couragious as euer were their ancestors: euen such as will go to the field with as good courage as others come thence. Let no man therefore thinke to terrifie vs with such threates. We seeke peace with euerie one but this vngrateful person, yet feare we not the warre. If any be resolued to set vpon vs, we were fooles to shrinke backe: wee must pleade for all, we must defend all, or rather march halfe the way to meet with any that would ioyne with this presumptuous person, who in lieu of humble reuerence to the Maiestie of so great a neighbour kingdome, as nature and wisedome doe teach, and all the world do put in practise, hath shewed himselfe so presumptuous and desperate rash, as to seeke to ouerrun a great Lyon, who at one sole lift is able to squeaze him asunder. But these be vaine conceits, for there is no prince in the world willing to rayse warre against vs, vpon so bad a quarrell as is the Prince of *Piedmont*. Well may euery one intermeddle to agree vs, and we will giue them the hearing: For in the midst of our weapons we seeke for peace, yet in any wise let vs remember two things: First, that wee brooke no delay whilest our wind bloweth faire: as our Kings *Lewes* the 12. *Francis* the 1. and *Henry* the 2. alwayes did. Our histories do make mention, and our ouersights are noted, but when it is too late. It is not ynough to be valiant in the field; the chiefe point is to be wise & circumspect in counsell. And in that regard did *Homer* neuer commend any valiant Captaine for his courage, vnlesse withall it were accompanied

with wisedome, witnesse his speech of *Agamemnon*: *In armes valiant, and in counsell discreete.* So wise was *Hercules*, that his valour was the least part of his glorie. This wisedome & this excellent counsell, so far as it concernes the soueraigne, consisteth not onely in the well pitching of a field; in the furious assault of a great citie by the weaker; or in choosing the field: but the chiefest skill is in the knowledge how to vse the victorie and his forces, and cutting off his enemie from all means to take heart again: as also in the forecast how to stop his eares against the faire words of certaine intermeddlers, that seeke no more but to hinder the course of such prosperitie as they do suspect: that so he haue no cause to repent that he beleeued them, and through this beliefe limited his good fortune and conquests, and so lost the occasion of assuring his frontiers. It concerneth no lesse, and so let vs remember.

Secondly, we must beware of ouerbuying our quiet. *Darius* sent to offer *Alexander* part of his Empire: but this great Prince, the true image and perfect patterne of all generositie, also of curtesie, so long as the same was not preiudiciall to his estate, answered in one word: *Behold where thou findest me: I haue already passed more than he offereth: we must speake either of mine or fight for that that is his: him for all that is behind me, is past compounde.* And he said truth, for a great Captain neuer returneth backe: he that forsaketh it, is vnworthie the prosperitie that God sendeth him: yet had *Alexander* to do with so mightie an enemie, as soone after met him with a million of men: albeit when he made that braue answere, he was not ignorant what forces this mightie Emperour of *Persia* might haue, yet could he not be terrified, because he was *Alexander*. But had hee exchaunged the hope of his victorie with the agreement offered, both bodie and fame had beene shut vp in one selfe tombe, whereas now contrariwise while the world lasteth, he shal still liue as fresh & famous as when hee dyed. And in truth wee must confesse either pusillanimitie, or extreme

treme weakenes in those that yeeld vp that which they haue lawfully conquered. But we are (thanks be to God) farre ynough from both. For as for feare, it neuer came neere our Kings heart: for had he had neuer so small a spice thereof, he had long since bin ouerthrowne, and his estate couered vp in darkenes. Rather may we say, that so many valiant actes and so many trophees, whereby he shineth as a faire Sunne ouer the face of the earth, do but burgeon forth conceits of higher enterprises against all that dare giue him good cause, as hauing the hope of things to come, still fighting in his fancie with the glory of things passed.

As for force, it cõsisteth especially in money & mẽ: concerning the first, the K. treasures well husbanded, as they are wil go farther thẽ men ween for: forren war doth somewhat helpe to maintaine it selfe. True it is, that it is now high time to begin (sith to our great detriment, we did it not sooner) I say to begin yeerly to spare 3. millions of gold, which we do wretchedly consume in silkes which wee neede not, whereas our neighbours cannot forbeare so many of our commodities necessary for mans life, which to vs are in stead of mines of gold and siluer. This done, wee shall growe into abundance of wealth: for as the Philosopher saith, *Nature is neuer ne loser:* because that that which commeth forth of one place, reentreth into another: euen so the expences of this Realme do stand vs in nothing. The 3. millions, which we so miserably for lacke of forecast, or rather for want of wit, doe yeerely waste vpon wormes worke, through the enchanting speeches of such as reape the benefite thereof, doe more empouerish this estate in 6. moneths, then 6. yeres of forren war. Powder, Cannon shot, and most part of our weapons are made in the land, & so cost vs little to speake of. The souldiers pay returneth to the hands of the K. receyuers, to whõ the cõmons that haue earned it with their labor & cũning, do returne for their taxes. Any man that list to deale with vs, shall haue

more neede of forraine ſouldiours then wee, and all things reckoned, muſt ſpend more duckets then we teſtornes, and ſo ſee the bottom of his purſe ſooner then wee. Were wee to be aſſaulted by ſuch as had a hundred millions ready gathered, the danger were the greater: but if wee haue any diſcommoditie, they that we are threatned with, are in neceſsitie, and in farre leſſe credite then wee, as being long ſince with all their partakers, drawen drie, through their incredible expences continued theſe 34. yeeres, which their laſt miſhap muſt force them to redouble, or to loſe all. Were we throughly acquainted with their bullion, we ſhould find that they are rather to ſtand in feare of vs, then we of them; alſo that he that threatneth moſt, is in moſt feare. As for multitude of men, the conceiued opinion that the King at this time would haue no more, together with the collection of the fruits of a fruitfull yeere, and the beginning of winter, detained a number in their houſes. But if his Maieſtie ſhould earneſtly call for aſsiſtance, and giue out that he would find meanes to diſcerne the houſe-birds from the true Gentlemen, whoſe ſeruice he would haue truely recorded, to be monthly ſent to his Parliaments and Chambers of accounts, that thither hee might hereafter haue recourſe; wee ſhould ſoone ſee our armies increaſe, with an incredible number of Gentlemen, who would be loth in themſelues or their poſteritie, to beare ſo ſhamefull a badge, as is the abandoning of their King and Countrey in time of neede, eſpecially, in ſo iuſt and honourable a warre, whereto from all parts both great and ſmall haue recourſe.

No man can complaine of ſuch remembrances, as do conſecrate to the poſteritie, the names and valour of thoſe, that as the true children of their gallant anceſtors, haue haſted to the place, whither the preſence of their King, and glory of their Countrey hath called them. Hee that would bee an vnprofitable ſeruant to his Prince, and yet miſliketh that he

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should be knowne, seeketh to confound labour with idlenesse, valour with cowardize, and the forsaker of his countrie with the true Gentleman, that alwayes considereth in what regard his ancestors had their lands giuen them, with freedome from such charges as other Citizens doe beare. To be briefe, he indeuoureth to make a mixture of all vice, with the rarest vertues: yea, so dangerous a mixture, that the greatest obseruers of antiquitie, whose principles wee haue to our cost tryed to bee most true, doe agree, that when such confusions take place, in whatsoeuer forme of gouernment, the same are an infallible token, that that estate is extreme sicke: yet if it be in a Monarchy, the cure is both readie and certaine. For the Prince may speedily reestablish vertue in her eminencie, and so open the deformitie and shame of her contrarie, that for one of his subiects that continue in this filth, hee shall find tenne thousand hasting to that glorie, wherwith it may please the soueraigne to note the affection, courage, and trauailes of his faithfull seruants: neither shall we want men, yea, as braue men as euer the earth bare. But in any wise, ridde me from these men that depend vpon our enemies wages, whose onely care resteth in daily writing from the army, that peace is concluded, that is to say, that no man must come. My selfe doe know, that this policie hath within these two moneths detained a hundred Gentlemen within tenne league about the house of my abode: yet haue we one rule in Monarchie vndoubtedly true, namely, that it is in the King onely to thinke vpon peace, when he thinks it profitable for his estate, and in the subiects no farther to trouble themselues, but to keepe their hands nimble, and their swords sharp, according to the saying of *Aemilius*, and to vse no communication but of weapons, of horses, and of warre, after it is once proclaimed. This is it that maketh a Prince to bee feared, yea, this is it that maketh him condiscend vnto profitable peace, when he findeth that the heate

of his subiects, boyling in a burning desire to fight, must bee restrained.

Let vs peruse our Histories, and we shal find, that this great Monarchy was founded, augmented, and preserued, not by lulo-stanne and effeminate humours, but by valour and generositie, by entring into forraine warres, not for threates, but for benefite and aduantage. Ciuill and intestine warres haue sundrie times, and twice within these two hundred yeres, brought it to the poynt of destruction, other warres neuer shooke it, but contrariwise, haue euer beene holden as an exercise of our principall profession, and as the substance and threasure of our glory. Euen *Lycurgus* referred all his lawes to the warre: and as the Romanes made their vaunts, that they were not acquainted with any other arts or occupations, but left the all to their subiects, as vnworthie themselues, so our ancestors, inured to the nature of this warr-like Nation, did vtterly reiect from all succession to the crowne, that sexe which they thought vnfit to leade the French-men to the warres, and withall, established the foundation of this Empire, vpon the force of armes, and the perfection of militarie knowledge, the most generous of all, and most noble, as well in the cause as in the end.

Through the excellencie of this Art, the Romanes ouercame the multitude of the Cymbrians, the force and craft of the Affricans, the wisedome and policie of the Grecians, and the riches and power of Asia.

But when they went about to alter their braue and valorous principles, and in liew of Iron to vse gold, flatterie for commaundement, treaties for battailes, and composition in steade of victories and triumphs, the resplendent Maiestie of this mightie Empire withered, the fame thereof vanished, the subiects feare changed into contempt, and the reuerence of the Neighbours into derision. And it was with all men, as with the Nations, which

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beforetime trembled at the viewe of the Romane Magistrates: but when they saw themselues renting and dismembring their Empire, they also set vpon them, and assaulted the euen in their Capitoll, which they habe so often and so miserably sacked and razed, that now there remaineth no more but the sole tombe and cinders thereof.

Let vs beware that wee fall not in the like fault, and that we alter not our old principles; both bold, courageous, and in a word, right French, into their contraryes; and withall, let vs remember, that so soone as we, like women, shall beginne to quaile at the threate of some great warre, wee shall see our selues enuironed round about; euerie man will ouer-runne vs, one will plucke at the one side, another at the other, and wee shall bee the contempt and scorne of the children of those that could not, without trembling, heare any speech of our fore-fathers.

Yet doe I not say, that we should preferre a continuall warre before a wished peace, which through Gods goodnes, and the valour and wisedome of our great King, wee doe at this day enioy with all men, except this vngratefull person, that hath infringed his promise and fayth: but rather to confirme our first proposition, namely, *That being iustly grounded in this warre, and the Conquest being both iust, lawfull, and most profitable to our estate, neither threate, nor any other consideration, should make vs to giue ouer that which we hold, or to steppe one foote backe againe.*

If wee can firme our selues in these principles repleniished with equitie, glorie, and honour, and bee resolued couragiously to set vpon any that would intrude into so wrongfull warre against vs, wee should euen against the whole world, releeue the auncient glorie of this mightie Empire, yea, wee should giue them to vnderstand, that it is not good meddling with *France* in her afflictions: also that either first or last, God, who fauoureth her as the chiefe crowne

...ction is that are hopefull in his name, will enable her to bee ...with her enemies. To be briefe, that she knoweth how ...to deale in peace with those, that account of her amitie and ...alliance, and to be readie to all such as will attempe against ...

Thus haue we finished this discourse, and yet the principall is behind, which is, most fervently to pray vnto the heauenly goodnesse, to vouchsafe to touch the heart of our King, that he will courteously heare, and at length yeeld to a reasonable petition, which our iust feare of extreme perill hath suggested, not out of any heare and penne onely, but out of the hearts and mouthes of all his subiects.

*The Petition.*

SIr, your self are as wel acquainted with al worldly affaires, I will not say as any Prince, but as any man in Europe: how is it then possible, that you should not perceiue the principall drifts of your enemies? If you please attentiuely to consider, you shal vndoubtedly find, that their great hope is builte vpon your tombe, whom they see so extreme aduenturous, that euery houre, yea, euery moment, they hearken after that desired newes, euer the type of all their vowes. Cut them off, Sir, from this hope, by a moderation worthie your glory already atchieued, worthie the Imperiall throne whereto God hath exalted you, and worthie the extreme necessitie that all your *France*, and all your confederates haue of the preseruation of your life. So shall your Maiestie immediatly see the weapons droppe out of your enemies hands, all their deuices confounded, and their drifts dispersed. Indeed, Sir, we ought to confesse, that hitherto, this great contempt of danger was requisite for the reestablishment of your estate, which was so sicke, as vsuall remedies could neuer haue recouered it. It was requisite to aduenture further, then stood

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with any discourse of militarie reason, to execute before deliberation, and with extraordinarie and more then humane confidence to plunge your selfe among many dangers, yea euen the dangers of death. But God enuironed you with his Angels: for it was no rashnes, but perfect valiancie. But now sir, that he hath graced you with the restitution of your kingdome, quiet and in peace: also that your Maiestie haue the assistance of so many great Princes, and excellent Captains, (almost all trained vp at your owne hand) and of these, braue Frēch horsmē, so famous & so feared throughout the world, followed with the great squadrons of thundring legions, repleniſhed with yong and gallāt nobilitie, who burne with an incredible desire to ioyne & ouerthrow your enemies in a pitched field, in case they dare stād you, or proudly to assault some strong fortresse. Seeing your selfe also entred into such and so mightie alliances as neuer any king your predecessor was the like: Is it not time, sir, that the same affection to your subiects that caried you into all these hazards, should now make you to reserue your selfe to such as are worthie of your Maiestie? If a king, said *Theophrastus*, must needes die in the warres, let him die like a king: that is to say, in some fierce and bloodie battell, enuironed with all the gallant, noble & braue men of his estate: let him be drowned in some maine sea of his enemies bloud, mixed with the bloud of his owne soldiers, and neuer be slaine as some meane Captaine at the siege of some towne, or in some skirmish: For so should his glorie and triumphes bee so farre from increase, that they should euen wither and decay: witnesse that great & couragious Captaine, that thought himselfe greatly disgraced, in that a quarrel shot out of *Samos*, light neere him: wherewith had he beene slaine, his armie through his default had stood as a bodie without a head at the enemies mercy, to the reproach and ruine of his countrey.

But as the excellent *Archimedes*, by planting his engines,

threw more darts & shot at the Romanes, then all the rest of the Siracusans together: even so your Maiestie, beeing the soule infused into the veynes, sinewes, & greatest of this great body, and proud preparation for warres, and kindling the courages of all his Capetaines and souldiers, doth alone make all hands to worke, all Cannons to roare, and all the swords of his enemies to sheath. Assure your selfe therefore, Sir, that if you [illegible] yeeld to the fortune, supplications & teares of all your subiects, that prostrate themselues at your feet, onely to obtaine this sole request, as the fulnesse of their felicitie, and to take from them this extreme feare and incomparable terror, which onely doth feare the cloud of all your souldiours, you shall reuiue their courages, and marueilously sheere vp their forces, as knowing, that so long as your person stands in safetie from so many Cannons leueled at your heart, the affayres of your Frauncs, euen of your warlike Frenchmen, will prosper and grow from better to better: and contrariwise, your enemies that cannot stand and beare vp their heads but vpon their couetous & cursed hope, seeing themselues fallen from their estate, shall find their destruction, and that they are in worse estate, then if they had lost many battailes. Doing this, Sir, you shall surmount your selfe, which is the most difficult, gallant, and glorious victorie of all other, and withall, by this great point of discretion, crowne all your triumphs and trophees, whose glorie and fame shall neuer be limited, but with the bounds of the earth, and all creatures: and besides, Sir, you shall reserue your [illegible] to infinite Garlands of great victories, ioyning to your good fortune, which it hath pleased God to giue you, for a faithfull companion to your Heroycall and excellent

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FINIS.